A THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

Of the Fifth N. C. State Fair, to be held in Raleigh, commencing on the 20th Oct., 1857. 1. All members of the N. C. State Agricultural Society will be furnished with a badge of membership, upon payment of the annual tax of \$2, and will be required to wear the same during the Fair.

This badge will admit the ladies of his family and children under 18 years of age, during the Fair. 2. Members of the Society and families alone will be admitted on Tuesday, the day for examination and awards by the judges. All competitors are expected to be present. The public will be admitted on and after Wednesday, at 10 o'clock. Price of admission 25 cents. Children and servants 121

cents. Clergymen, Editors and pupils of charitable institutions admitted free. 8. Agricultural societies and institutions from other States are invited to send delegates. Such del-

egates will be presented with a complimentary card. 4. All exhibitors who intend to compete for the premiums of the Society, must become members of the same, and have their articles on the ground and entered at the Secretary's office in Reception Hall, at or before 5 o'clock on Monday evening, Oct. 19th, without fail, so that they may be arranged in their respective departments, and in readiness for examination by the Judges on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

5. The regulations of the Society must be strictly observed by exhibitors, otherwise the Society will not be responsible for the omission of any article or animal not entered under its rules.

6. No article or animal entered for a premium can be removed or taken away before the close of the exhibition. No premium will be paid on articles or animals removed in violation of this rule.

7. All articles and animals entered for exhibition must have cards attached with the number as entered at the Secretary's Office; and exhibitors in all cases must obtain their cards previous to placing their articles or animals on the Fair grounds. 8. Those who wish to offer animals or articles for

sale during the Fair must notify the Secretary of such intention at the time of entry.

9. The Executive Committee will employ a day

and night guard, and will use all reasonable precaution in their power for the safe preservation of all articles and stock on exhibition, but will not be responsible for loss or damage that may occur. Exhibitors must give attention to their articles or animals during the Fair, and at the close of the exhibition attend to their removal.

10. The awarding committee or judges, selected for the next Fair, are earnestly requested to report themselves to the chairman of the Executive Committee at Reception Hall, upon the grounds of the Society, on Tuesday morning, the 20th day of October, 1857.

11. In no case can the judges award special or discretionary premiums; but will recommend to the Executive Committee any articles in their class which they may deem worthy of special notice and for which a premium has not been offered.

12. The judges on animals will have regard to the symmetry, early maturing, thorough breeding, and characteristics of the breeds which they judge.-They will make proper allowances for the age, feeding and condition of the animals, especially in the breeding classes, and will not give encouragement to over fed animals.

13. No stock of inferior quality will be admitted within the grounds; a committee will be appointed to rule out all below a medium grade. 14. Animals to which premiums have been award-

ed must be paraded around the track, that visitors may see the prize animals. 15. No person will be allowed to interfere with

the judges during their adjudications. 16. The several superintending committees will give particular direction to all articles in their departments, and see that all are arranged in the best order possible to lessen and facilitate the labors of

the judges in their examination. 17. The superintendents will attend each set of judges in their respective departments and point out the different articles or animals to be examined, will attach prize cards to the articles, or flags to the successful animals after the judges' reports have been made up and delivered to the chairman of the Executive Committee.

18. The judges will withhold premiums on animals or articles in their opinion not worthy; though there be no competion.

19. Premiums of \$25, and upwards will be awarded in Plate, unless the person to whom the award is made shall prefer the payment in money. 20. Stock brought to the Fair for sale will have

an enclosed lot adjoining the Fair grounds assigned them, with water convenient, where they can be kept at the expense of the owner. 21. Articles manufactured in the State, when

brought in competition with foreign articles will take precedence, other things being equal, and the foreign article be entitled to a second premium. 22. Articles not enumerated will be entitled to discretionary premiums at the option of the Execu-

23. The Chief Marshal, with efficient aids, will be in attendance during the hours of exhibition to keep

24. No exhibitor will be permitted to enter more than one animal in each of the sub classes. 25. Animals, when duly entered, are well provided for by the Society, without charge to the own-

er, and cannot be removed from the ground, except by permission of the Executive Committee. 26. All machines, implements, or other products of mechanical art, must be exhibited by their respective makers, or inventors, or improvers, or their assigners, to or for whom only premiums for such

articles will be awarded. 27. Every machine or implement offered for a premium, must be so designated or described as will serve to identify it to future purchasers, and also the selling price of the article must be stated and mark-

ed on the labels and in the public reports of premium articles. 28. Efficiency, cheapness and durability will be regarded as chief excellencies in every machine or

29. The Chief Marshal will call the Judges at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning—assemble them at his tent on the grounds—furnish them with the printed list of premiums, also with blank books to register their awards, and have the Judges conducted by the assistant marshals to their respective departments of

80. The Marshal and his aids shall give particular attention to the proper arrangements of all articles exhibited in their respective departments; point out the articles or animals to the Judges, and otherwise facilitate the examination by the Judges. 31. The track will be open for the trial of harness

and moddle horses every day during the Fair.

82. A band of music will be in attendance each day during the hours of exhibition. 33. An efficient police will take charge of the

grounds during the night.
THOMAS RUFFIN, Ch. Ex. Com. WM. D. COOKE, Sec.

JUDGES TO AWARD PREMIUMS. At the next Annual Fair to be held at Raleigh, commencing on the 20th October. Thoroughbred Horses.

Edmund Townes, Granville, Charles Manly, Wake, Quick, Draught and Saddle Horses. Peyton A. Dunn, Wake, John Lewis, Caswell, James Turner, Granville.

Heavy Draught Horses. John B. Leathers, Orange, John I. Shaver, Rowan, James Twitty, Warren.

Jacks, Jennetts and Mules. William K. Lane, Wayne, John L. Bridgers, Edgecombe, J. W. B. Watson, Johnston.

Cattle-Depons George W. Johnson, Caswell, Thomas D. Meares, New Hanover, John S. Dancy, Edgecombe. Durhame, Herefords, Ayrehires, Holsteins and Alder neus.

Franklin, Samuel Hargrave, Davidson. Grades and Natives. Wm. A. Eaton, Granville, Sylvester Smith, Wake, Dr. James E. Williamson, Caswell.

Imported Catile. Dr. Wm. R. Holt, Davidson, Henry T. Clark, Edgecombe, C. H. K. Taylor, Granville.

Milch Cows. Wm. H. Strother, Franklin, Jas. Sloan, Guilford. Working Oxen. S. S. Royster, Granville, A. T. Mial, Wake, R. R.

Bridgers, Edgecombe. Eldridge Smith, Wake, John Hutchins, Wake, Seth Jones, Wake.

Sheep. Dr. J. M. Davidson, Mecklenburg, Paul C. Cameron, Orange, John G. Yancey, Warren. Goats

John S. Burwell, Granville, John O'Rorke, Wake, Riley Crawford, Wake. Swine-Large Breed.

J. E. Lankford, Franklin, Ashley Saunders, John ston, Chas. R. Eaton, Granville. Swine-Small Breed.

Wm. R. Smith, Halifax, Win. K. Lane, Wayne, Laurence Hinton, Wake. Swine-Grades and Natives. Wm. R. Poole, Wake, C. Wooten, Lenoir, Wm.

O. Green, Franklin. Poultry. Maj. John Caldwell, Mecklenburg, Thomas J. Blacknall, Granville, David Hinton, Edgecombe.

Agricultural Productions. A. W. Venable, Granville, John W. Norwood Orange, Richard H. Smith, Halifax.

Tobacco. Thomas Miller, Granville, W. D. Jones, Warren, Wm. Long, Caswell.

Salt Provisions. Ex-Gov. Ch. Manly, Wake, S. D. Sessums, Warren, Owen Fennell, New Hanover.

Dairy. James Smyth, Rowan, John A. Taylor, New Hanover, Dr. Charles Skinner, Warren.

Food, Condiments, &c., Wm. Upchurch, Wake, J. U. Kirkland, Orange, John Winslow, Cumberland, Nicholas L. Williams, Surry.

Native Wines. William S. Ashe, New Hanover, Chas. F. Fisher, Rowan, J. D. Whitford, Craven, Wm. J. Hawkins,

Fruit and Fruit Trees adapted to the South. Dr. R. S. Mason, Wake, William J. Bingham, Orange, George W. Johnson, Caswell, Prof. E. Fetter, Orange, John Stafford, Alamance. Vegetables.

Dr. R. C. Pritchard, Warren, T. H. Snow, Wake, W. W. Holden, Wake. Plows and Harrows.

Dr. Wm. R. Holt, Davidson, Wilson W. Whitaker, Wake, Kenneth Rayner, Hertford. Threshing Machines, Hay, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers and Crushers. Geo. W. Collier, Wayne, E. Belo, Stokes, Edwin M.

Holt, sen., Alamance. Reapers and Mowers. Dr. G. Field, Warren, Solomon Dixon, Alamance, H. K. Burgwyn, Halifax, E. Mallette, Orange.

Hay, Cotton Press, &c. J. M. Fleming, Wake, Dr. J. T. Leach, Johnston, Dr. S. McClanahan, Chatham, Carriages, Wagons, Car's, &c. P. A. Atkinson, Pitt, J. M. Morehead, Guilford,

J. C. Washington, Craven, John Taylor, Beaufort. Machinery. Gen. Alex. McRae, New Hanover, Silas Burns, Wake, J. A. Boyden, Rowan, J. H. Thompson, Da-

Farm and Domestic Tools. T. L. Williams, Granville, John A. McMannen, Orange, Needham Price, Wake.

Saddles and Harness Dr. Wilson, Warren, W. B. Foster, Franklin, Elijah Hilliard, Nash. Cabinet Work.

Dr. T. D. Hogg, Wake, Thos. Hill, Orange, J. M. Fleming, Wake. Shoes, Hats, &c. Alfred Williams, Wake, T. H. Selby, Wake, N.

N. Nixon, New Hanover. Sundries James Sloan, Guilford, James McKimmon, Wake, John W. Cunningham, Person, Dr. T. B. Beckwith,

Mill Fabrics.

T. W. Dewey, Mecklenburg, C. B. Saunders, Johnston, Daniel A. Montgomery, Alamance, J. A. Bullock, Granville.

Household Fabrics. Gov. Bragg, Wake, G. W. Mordecai, Wake, John H. Bryan, Wake, Mrs. M. M. Henry, Wake, Mrs. S. S. Royster, Granville, Mrs. G. W. Mordecai, Wake, Mrs. M. Somerville, Warren, Mrs. Archibald Davis,

Crochet and Raised Worsted Work. Mrs. J. Bobbitt, Wake, Miss Sophia Partridge, Wake, Mrs. Kemp P. Battle, Wake, Miss Fanny Hawkins, Franklin, Miss Julia A. Holt, Davidson,

Miss Joana Nixon, New Hanover. Embroidered Silk, Cotton and Worsted. Mrs. L. O'B. Branch, Wake, Mrs. Alfred Williams, Wake, Mrs. John U. Kirkland, Orange, Miss Maria Cooke, Wake, Miss J. M. Ruffin, Alamance.

Knitting and Knetting. Mrs. H. W. Husted, Wake, Mrs. Lynn Henderson, Warren, Mrs. Louisa Kittrell, Granville, Miss Lucy Gregory, Granville, Miss Emma Morehead, Guilford.

Fancy Work and Needle Work. Mrs. L. P. Cotton, Wake, Miss - Venable, Granville, Mrs. J. F. Taylor, Wake, Mrs. J. McKim-

Fine Arts. Dr. Aldert Smedes, Wake, Francis E. Shober, Rowan, Dr. Charles E. Johnson, Wake, Mrs. R. M. Saunders, Wake, Mrs. L. Walker, Guilford, Miss Susan Somerville, Warren, Miss. Julia O. Saunders,

Union County.-On Thursday last the people of Union voted on the proposition to subscribe \$60,000 to the Wil., Char. and Rutherford Railroad, and endorsed it by 424 majority. We received from a friend just as we were going to press the following statement of the vote .

Precincts.	YEA.	No.
Monroe,	202	64
Ashcraft's,	40	15
Rogers',	29	24
Starns',	25	8
Wilson's, (Waxhaws)	80	38
Lawson's,	25	12
Davis Mine,	21	8
Condor's,	54	8
Simpson's,	24	11
Grassy Creek,	57	28
Gourd Vine,	50	5
Thos. Griffin's,	61	Õ
Bivins,	21	4
Total	<u></u>	
A Viai	689	215

Maj. in favor of Subscription 424-Char. Dem. TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—Conversing with a very intelligent teacher of our Common Schools, we learned from him that it was the desire of many of the teachers of the county to form an association for the benefit of those engaged in the instruction of the youth of our county.

We highly commend and appreciate such a movement, believing it beneficial not only to teachers themselves, but to parents and children. For by an exchange of experience greater perfection can be attained in the art of imparting instruction. And this is of more importance to a child than any other qualification of its preceptor. We hope that an association of the kind alluded to will be formed at an early day, and anything we can do for the ad-vancement of the commendable objects it has in view shall be done most cheerfully; and we doubt not that the citizens of the county will do all they can to promote the immediate organization of the association.—Newbern Express.

THE BRIEF, BUT INGLORIOUS REIGN OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

The Nashville Union vividly and powerfully por-trays the results of Know-Nothingism during its brief and iniquitous career.

In the elections of the free States in 1854, when that dangerous and united organization first made its advent into the country, for the first time in many years there were found to be but two tickets in the field—Democrats and Know Nothings. There had usually been three—Democrats, Whigs, and Abolitionists. The two last had disappeared from the stage of action, having no tickets in the field; and the inquiry was naturally made "What had become of them?" The election passed off, Know Nothingiam swept everything before it, and elected to the

last Congress the following members: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts. Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa,

When Congress assembled and the election of a Speaker came on, eighty-four out of these ninety Know Nothings proved to be abolitionists, and voted for Banks, of Massachusetts, the recently nominated Know Nothing black Republican candidate for Governor in that State. While Mr. Banks was admitted to be an abolitionist he also declared himself a sworn member of the order. In the course of the House proceedings we find that Mr. Letcher said: "Now let me try the gentleman from Massachu-setts: does he belong to the organization called

Know Nothings?" Mr. Banks, in reply, said: "I belong to an organization-not that I know it is called by the name of Know Nothing, but that answers the description that is generally understood by the name in my own town. Nobody has asked me the question. I have never declined to answer

it, and nobody has screwed me up to it." This is the same Banks who was willing "to let the Union slide," and who believes in an amalgamation of the black and white races. During the same election of 1854, the Know Nothings defeated the Democrats for Governor in ten of the free States, viz: Morrill of Maine, over Parris, national Democrat; Metcalf, of New Hampshire, over Baker, national Democrat; Gardner, of

Connecticut; Grimes, of Iowa; Chase, of Ohio, over Medill, national Democrat; Bingham, of Michigan, over Barry, national Democrat; and Pollock, of Pennsylvania, over Bigler, national Democrat. The whole ten Governors thus elected voted for Fremont, are abolitionists, and hostile to the South. This same party, then in the free States, elected, and aided in electing, eleven senators of the United

Massachusetts; Hoppin, of Rhode Island; Minor, of

States, viz: Fessenden, Abolitionist and Know Nothing, from Maine; John P. Hale and James Bell, Abolitionists and Know Nothings from New Hampshire, over Wells and Williams, national Democrats; Henry Wilson, Abolitionist and Know Nothing from Massachusetts, to succeed Edward Everett, national Whig; Foster for the long term, and Gillet for the short term from Connecticut, the former to succeed the latter, both Abolitionists; Charles Durkee, Know Nothing and Abolitionist, from Wisconsin. They also aided in electing Seward, from New York, Abolitionist; Harland, of Iowa, Abolitionist, over Dodge, national Democrat; Trumbell, from Illinois, over Shields, national Democrat.

Thus it was for the first time in the history of those States that all the Governors, Senators, and eighty-four out of their ninety members of Congress turned out to be Abolitionists of the deepest dye, and were elected as Know Nothings. Such were some of the fruits of the last year's work of the Know Nothing order in the free States. We cannot take time to go into their local legislation; such as the appointment of their famous "Hiss smelling committee" gotten up by the legislature of Massachusetts to visit all the Catholic schools, and, under the pretence of hunting up evidence of the inquisition, insult the nuns in charge-such as their act of nullification, in refusing to the federal authorities the use of their jails for the safe-keeping of fugitive slaves-such as their act authorizing the admission of negro children into the public schools upon an equality with the whites-their act to permit all the negroes to vote who could read, and disfranchising all white persons who could not read-or their act expelling, as paupers, all poor foreigners from their territory. But to continue.

During the last Presidential election, almost the entire party in the free States, that had a short time before belonged to the Know Nothing order, the same party that elected the ninety members of Congress, the ten Governors and eleven Senators, threw off the mask and voted for Fremont for President.

Mr. Fillmore received for the Presidency in no one of the free States even a respectable vote. He received in the whole United States the electoral vote of but one State. From the time the Know Nothing party in the free States made its appearance up to this time, it has, upon every occasion when assembled in State convention, adopted resolutions hostile to the South and against the introduction of any more slave States.

In addition to this, the Know Nothing order at this time has no separate organization from that of the Republican party. Black Republicans and Know Nothings are one and the same thing. From all the northern States, the Know Nothing order has not elected a single member to the next Congress. It has been absorbed by black Republicanism. It established abolitionism as a positive element of power in the North, and then dissolved its organization. except in a few States. Wherever it yet has an existence, it is secondary to Republicanism and is allied with it. In Pennsylvania, at this time, the fugitive members of this disbanded party are supporting Wilmot, the notorious abolitionist, for Governor. The president of this powerless faction has put forth his proclamation, urging all "true Americans" to vote for Wilmot. In Massachusetts they met together, a short time since, in State convention, and nominated for Governor of that State, N. P. Banks, the abolition ex-Speaker. In every public meeting they have held in the North, they have adopted strong anti-slavery resolutions, denouncing the Supreme Court for its decision in the Dred Scott case.

Thus it will be seen that though brief and inglorious, the Know Nothing order has not been without its results. Volumes would not thoroughly portray the enormities it has committed.

ROBBERY AND SUICIDE. - The St. Paul Minnesotian of the 12th inst., says the Quarter Master at Fort Snelling was robbed a few days previous, of about \$6000 in gold. Suspicion fell on two men who had deserted the Fort the day the money was missing. It was ascertained that they had taken the stage to Henderson. A sheriff was notified to meet and arrest them there. When the coach drove up to the office, one of the robbers perceiving the crowd assembled, and divining its meaning, stepped from the coach with his carpet bag, and before the sheriff could execute his warrant. himself to the heart! He had only time to utter, pointing to his carpet bag, "there is the money," and fell dead. The other gave himself up.

VOLUNTARY ENSLAVEMENT.-Elizibeth Bickley, a free girl of color, aged about 22 years, voluntarily went into slavery at the present term of the Abingdon Circuit Court. She was bought by Capt. Sam-

uel Skinner, Sheriff of that county.

This is the first instance of the kind we have heard of, says the Abingdon Democrat, in this end of the State. The woman is very intelligent, and was fully aware that a kind master was better able to provide and care for her than she was herself. This is a nut for Yankee philosophy to crack.

MILITARY.—The Wilmington Light Infantry and the Salisbury Volunteer Company have accepted an invitation from the Orange Guards to visit Hillsborough on Oct. 27th, the second anniversary of the Guards. The Independent Company of this town, we learn, regretted to decline a similar invitation.-

THE NEWLY-INTRODUCED SUGAR-CANE.

PARISH St. JOHN THE BAPTIST, (LA.)

September 12, 1857. MESSES. EDITORS: I have thought that a few lines from this quarter may prove of interest to some of your readers, more particularly to those interested in the culture of the newly introduced varieties of cane known as Sorgho and Imphee. These having been lately experimented upon to ascertain their rel-ative merits, particularly for those prominently set forth for them, viz: for the quantity of sugar and molasses they were said to contain, I will give you the result of some of these experiments. Last year several of our planters cultivated a small

quantity of these varieties, but, not having a sufficiency of seed, could not arrive at a fair result.

I will give you first my own experience with the Sorgho, of which I planted last year a few seed, the greater part of it in the field, in old land, and a portion in my garden, in very rich land. It attained a very large size, but I did not find it sufficiently sweet for the purpose intended, and supposed that I had been imposed upon in the seed. I had the seed gathered, but did not think it worth while to plant them this year, and still have them on hand. A few scattered seed, however, came up in my garden, which, curiosity leading me to taste, I found it to be quite sweet, and I am led to believe I had the genu-

ine seed. Several planters extensively engaged in the culture of the sugar cane have, within the past fortnight, given these new varieties of Sorgho and Imphee a practical test—among them, Mr. Soniat, of the Parish of Jefferson, a short distance above the city of New Orleans, and well known as a practical, intelligent, and successful planter. He has recently rolled one and three-quarters acres of Sorgho, and obtained four barrels or about one hundred and sixty gallons of syrup. He found that it would not granulate, and no sugar could be obtained from it. Mr. Soniat states that, allowing himself a fair price for the quantity of wood he consumed, and the labor of his plantation hands, and valuing the syrup at the rate some Sorgho syrup has been disposed of in New Orleans, viz: forty cents per gallon, that he has sunk the sum of about fifty dollars.

Another gentleman, a resident of the Parish of St. Charles, and very widely known for his intelligence and devotion to agriculture, as well as the law, Judge P. A. Rost, has given the variety known as Imphee a fair test. The Judge's sugar works were undergoing repairs, and the experiment was made at the adjoining plantation of his neighbors, the Messrs. McCutcheon. These gentlemen have very extensive and valuable works, and, the Judge being absent, they gave the matter their personal superintendence, with the experience of a life-time devoted to all the practical details of sugar-making. The result was, and I have it in person from those gentlemen, that from one-half acre of Imphee they obtained upwards of five hundred gallons of juice, which on being boiled gave thirty gallons of syrup, but that it would not granulate and they could obtain no sugar. I tasted the syrup two days after its manufacture, and found its flavor quite different from Louisiana syrup, nevertheless pleasant to the taste, and quite similar to damson plum preserves. It was slightly acid, and fermented a few days after, which would be a most insuperable objection to it. The Messrs. McCutcheon informed me that there was much more labor in cutting and preparing it for the mill, as compared with the sugar-cane, it being very difficult to divest it of its leaves. From the small quantity of syrup it must necessarily consume a largely increased quantity of wood. The Imphee was planted in rows three feet apart, drilled in the row. The Judge has frequently rolled cane planted in rows of six and seven feet apart that yielded three hogsheads of the best quality, and, in addition, the usual quantity of molasses, viz: sixty gallons per hogshead, that is to say, three thousand pounds of sugar and one hundred and eighty gallons molasses per acre; while the Imphee gave at the rate of sixty

gallons of syrup to the acre and no sugar. In the New Orleans papers of about ten days ago a sale of five half barrels Sorgho syrup was reported at forty-five cents per gallon, and on the same day was reported a sale of a cargo of about two hundred and fifty hogsheads of Cuba molasses (fermented) at sixty-two cents per gallon. I should say that new Louisiana syrup in half barrels, if in the market on the same day, would have brought seventy-five to

eighty cents. The prospect for the Louisiana cane crop is not good, the cane being fully a month backward. It was much injured by the frosts of April. In the month of June it was hoped and supposed that it would recover from the effects of these frosts, and the crop was estimated at as high as three hundred thousand hogsheads. But July and August passed without the improvement anticipated, and the crop is at present estimated at about two hundred and twenty-five thousand hogsheads. The season from this time forth must be very favorable for it to exceed two hundred and fifty thousand hogsheads.

Of the sugar-cane imported by the Government for the planters I received a box of the Demarara variety, which promises to attain a large size. It is of the Otaheite family, and will, I fear, prove very tender, as all of these varieties have proved to be. The canes were very small, being only two and three feet long when received, and will produce canes, I should think, of nine to eleven feet long. I will take every precaution with it to acclimate it, if possible, and compensate, if possible, the Government for its endeavors. And, for one, I here tender my acknowledgments to those gentlemen through whose endeavors our interest was so much regarded. It appears to me that the industrial pursuits should be its first care. Of the Laguayra cane I can hear of but one solitary shoot growing; there are others, no

doubt. It was nearly all lost in its transportation. It may not be generally known that the planters frequently import cane at their own expense, and not a year passes without some new varieties or fresh plants being received. The cane appears to be entirely free from disease this year. I do not think there was ever any deterioration, but there was destruction, and caused by too long a continuance of wet and cold weather.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't, WOODSTOCK.

U. S. GRAND LODGE OF ODD FELLOWS .- This body, composed of delegates from the respective Grand Lodges and Encampments of the country, convened in regular annual session in Baltimore, on Monday last, and will not adjourn, probably before next week. From the Baltimore papers we gather the following items of the proceedings. The report of the Grand Sire states that the Order is in a flourishing condition throughout the United States, the Territories and in the Sandwich Islands, where the Order is under the jurisdiction of this grand body. On Monday the following Grand officers, at the last annual session, were installed: George W. Race, of Louisiana, Most Worthy Grand Sire; Timothy G. Senter, of New Hampshire, Deputy Grand Sire; Jamos L. Ridgely, of Maryland, Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary; Joshua Vansant, of Maryland, Grand Treasurer; Rev. J. D. McOabe, of Virginia, R. W. Grand Chaplain; A. M. South, of Tennessee, R. W. Grand Marshal; S. H. Lewyt, of Maryland, R. W. Grand Guardian, and J. E. Chamberlain, of Maryland, Grand Messenger.

The report of the Grand Secretary for the past year shows a total receipt of \$11,995 18; of which amount there was received from grand encampments, \$200; far cords, \$216 20; for books, \$166 32; for diplomas, \$39 95; miscellaneous, \$12 50; for representation tax \$800; for grand lodges, \$3000 50; for cards, \$3,940 80; for books, \$2,41 49; for diplomas, \$82 25; representation tax, \$2,100; miscellaneous, \$5 66.

The report of the secretary speaks of the prosperity of the Order, particularly in Kansas, Nebraska and Oregon, in the two first named of which the Order is, as it were just introduced. The session will probably not close before next week.

The ceremonies of Installation having been closed, Grand Sire Race announced the standing committees. The chairmen are as follows: State of the Order-Boylston, S. C. Legislative-

Fitzhugh, Va. Correspondence—Gilmore, North. N. Y. Finance—Veitch, Mo. Appeals—John A. Kennedy, South. N. Y. Constitution-Ellis, Me. Petitions-Moore, Pa. Returns-Prall, North. N. Y. Printing-Eckell, Del. Mileage and per diem-Hunt. Texas. Grand Bodies not repsesented-Prime, Maine.

AGRICULTURAL ADDRESS .- John H. Haughton, Esq., of Chatham County, has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address before the Cumberland Society, at the November Exhibition. - Fay. Obe.

GRAPES.-Read the following from the Wilmington Herald, and let your mouth "water" accord-

"Scuppernong GRAPES .- A friend of ours, an enthusiastic lover of the grape, remarked to us the other day, that, while we were disposed to render justice to those feathered delights, the rice birds, we did not pay suitable respect to the Scuppernong .-"Sir," said he, "next to the Mecklenburg Declara-

tion of Independence, North Carolina has most reason to be proud of her grapes." We did not com-bat this assertion—being under a vine and in the very act of getting some very fine ones, large, plump, nice ones, that, on a slight squeeze, shot from their fragrant stems in a miniature flow of nectar down our throat. How could we contradict the man? Even the most perverse of wives, the most contrary of the opposite sex, she who periodically blows her husband up for slight reasons and on every occasion, would, under like circumstances, have murmured -"You're right, sir. Scuppernongs are a State Pride !"

Scuppernongs are good. The Indians used to call them sweet water. Hence their name. Just about now they are delicious. They've reached the culminating point. They could not be finer if they wished to be so.

We'll tell you a good time to eat them. Make an effort and get up before breakfast, and go beneath the vine and you shall find it glittering with dew. Then pick gently. They are liquid diamonds. There they are, the champagne-colored rascals, rustling among the green leaves, and filling the air with an aroma which goes straight to your heart. Aha! you smile! We don't wonder at it. What do you care for business now? Business! You're thinking of something else. "Do you know, my dear sir, that you have been eating steadily now for twenty minutes. Stop, in mercy's name! What, will you never be done? You'll ruin your breakfast!" The only reply is, "I'm looking for a good one to stop with, but I can't find the one I want;" and breakfast is delayed.

Sometime after breakfast they go well as a settler. Eat, say, three pints, and go on your way rejoicing. You are going under the vine after dinner, of course. It is then a very good time to eat them, you know. Dine as heartily as you choose, there is always room for the Scuppernongs. They are so good to wipe away the last lingering remains of dinner, the apprehensions of grease that may mingle with the parting farewell of the good things you have just despatched, that you cannot but choose to pluck a

few as they lie temptingly on the vine-say, two It is then, after you have dined, that a few, as we have said, of these condensed sweetnesses, upon whom the sun has lavished his warmest kisses, and which have ripened and are ready to burst from excess of richness, a few of these grapes—for instance, three quarts—go very well. You march off, after awhile, full up to the throat, serene, benign, jovial, at peace with all the world, thanking Providence that your lives have fallen in such pleasant places, and making up your mind to pay the vine another visit just about sunset Ah! you rascal, you have a female companion this time—a young thing almost as luscious and sweet as the grape,—and you are busy in getting a few for her as well as for yourself-say, six quarts between you. Don't deny it. We have been starving ourself looking at you,could hardly get a grape. You say we've gulped down four pints! It's no such thing sir! Well, towards the shank of the evening, some lit-

tle time before the clock tells "the hour for retiring," a few grapes, two or three bowls-fulls, are not disagreeable. The vine is not far from the house, and the perfume of the ripened fruit floats on the air. It is wasted gently to where you sit. Can any thing thing be finer, more odorous, more suggestive : Hurra for the native grape of the old North State! Let's all go under the vine." KNOW NOTHING SUIT .- The Plymouth, N. C., cor. respondent of the Petersburg Express, gives an ex-

tended synopsis of the proceeding of a suit at law in Washington: In the case of A. W. Darden es J. A. Anderson, R. G. Cowper, J. A. Reddeck, D. Valentine and C. Fractas, damages claimed at \$25,000 .-They are all members of the Know-nothing party, and the declaration stated that the defendants charged the plaintiff with falsehood, abolitionism, and that he was unworthy the confidence of the American Party. The libel was published in the Murfresboro' Gazette in 1855, as the cause which made the Plaintiff be excluded from the K. N. Lodges. Messrs. Outlaw, Jordan, Winston and Heath for Plaintiff .-Messrs. W. N. H. Smith, Barnes, Gilliam, Hardy and Garrett for Defendants. Judge Caldwell, presiding. The trial commenced on the 17th inst. A long list of wittnesses was examined and still longer speeches made. On the 23d inst., the Jury returned the following verdict:

"The jury in the case of A. W. Darden vs. Jno. Anderson, et als, from the county of Hertford, say that the defendants are not guilty of the conspiracy charged. That they are not guilty upon the count of special damage; but are guilty upon the other counts in said declaration. They find also, that there is no justification. We therefore assess the damage at one dollar and fifty cents, and they are discharged from finding as to the statute of limitation. Therefore it is considered that the plaintiff do recover against the defendants the damages assessed by the said jury, and his cost to be taxed by the clerk.

There is a rumor current that it will be taken by appeal to the Supreme Court at Raleigh, if so, the end is not yet. The costs of the suit thus far are variously estimated from \$2000 to \$3000.

HENRY CLAY'S LAST VOTE.—The assumption of the pretended admirers of Mr. Clay, that he occupied substantially the black Republican position of the present time, and would beyond a peradventure. have affiliated with the party had he lived, derives considerable corroboration "over the left," in the following fact, stated by the Kentucky Statesman, published at Lexington:

"In view of the attempted use of Mr. Clay's name to arouse the long buried animosities between Whigs and Democrats, the Statesman deems it not inappropriate to mention the last vote ever recorded by the old statesman. In the first State election under the new Constitution, sixteen officers were to be chosen. Twelve of these candidates had Democratic opposition, and between these twelve Mr. Clay's name now stands recorded on the poll books as follows: For Democrats, 7; Whigs, 5."

The Charleston Medical Review for September is before us. Many of the articles bear the impress of deep thought and patient investigation, and some are lighted up by the fires of genius. We have been interested in Prof. Dickson's article on the Height and Weight of Southern Men, and American Recruits, and were astonished to see it stated that Georgia and North Carolina lead the van. In Georgia, 30 men out of 100 were six feet and

In Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee, 18. Illinois, 17. New York, 5.

Phragment of an Owed to a Phremont Poll. What Was A Bein Cut Doun For Stove would :-Woodman! spare them poles, Touch not a single wun. Last fall they cheered our souls,

upwards.

In North Carolina, 24.

It was our Phreemont Club
That 1st did place them there;
Oh! plese, sur, let 'em stand,
Or else you'll heer us sware.

during the recent fair at Louisville, gave Mr. Holmes, of the St. Louis Republican, an interesting fact relative to the bones of horses. He lost eight colts one season, four of them thorough-breds, and four of them common, scrub stock. He amputated the legs of all of them and boiled off the flesh, cleaning the bone thoroughly, to learn by examination, what difference, in respect of bone, there was between pure blooded horses and common ones. On taking the bones of the thorough-breds, and holding them up to the light, he noticed that they were almost trans-parent, as much so as white horn. He tried the same experiment with the bones of the inferior stock. They were opaque, and transmitted light no more than buffalo horn. He then tested the bones by weight, and the thorough-bred by far the heavier, showing their superior substance and solidity.— They were hard and dense as ivory.

Boxes or Horses.-A Kentucky breeder of horses

"Over the River."

Over the river they becken to me—
Loved one's who 're crossed to the further side;
The gleam of their snowy robes I see,
But their voices are drowned by the rushing tide There's one with ringlets of sunny gold,
And eyes the reflection of Heaven's own blue;
He crossed in the twilight, gray and cold,
And the pale mist hid him from mortal view. We saw not the angels that met him there; The gate of the city we could not see;— Over the river, over the river,

Over the river the boatman pale, Carried another—the household pet; Her brown curls waved in the gentle gale-Darling Minnie! I see her yet! She crossed on her bosom her dimpled hands, And fearlessly entered the phantom bark; And learlessly entered the phantom bark;
We watched it glide from the silver sands,
And all our sunshine grew strangely dark.
We know she is safe on the further side,
Where all the ransomed and angels be;
Over the river, the mystic river,
My childhood's idol is waiting for me.

My brother stands waiting to welcome me!

For none return from those quiet shores Who cross with the boatman cold and pale; We hear the dip of the golden oars, And catch a gleam of the snowy sail,— And lo! they have passed from our yearning hearts; They cross the stream and are gone for aye: We may not sunder the vail apart

That hides from our visions the gates of day. We only know that their barks no more May sail with us o'er life's stormy sea; Yet somewhere, I know, on the unseen shore, They watch, and beckon, and wait for me!

And I sit and think, when the sunset's gold Is flushing river and hill and shore,
I shall one day stand by the water cold,
And list for the sound of the boatman's oar:

I shall watch for a gleam of the flapping sail; I shall hear the boat as it gains the strand; I shall pass from sight with the boatman pale, To the better shore of the spirit land; I shall know the loved who have gone before, And joyfully sweet will the meeting be,

When over the river, the peaceful river, The angel of Death shall carry me!

Springfield Republican. THE BUBBLES OF THE DAY .- Under this title the New York Herald contains an article, showing how the Yankees mix up "piety" politics and stocks" in their railroad and land speculations in the West, It says:

" A distinguished gentleman, recently returned from a visit to the Northwest, gives an amusing account of the manner in which the speculators in that region have managed to turn the Kansas fever to their own account, and the result of which is now being felt in the swamping of railroad companies and the explosion of kindred bubbles. It is a great error to suppose that the New England States continue to deserve their character for 'smartness.' Their day is past. - Wooden nutmegs and basswood hams were well enough some years ago; but that sort of business at best was mere petty larceny, and utterly beneath the dignity of rascals who 'go in' for their hundreds of thousands, and whose operations ruin households instead of merely giving them indigestion .- The keen fellows now live in the West -men who, in point of shrewdness, can twist an unfortunate Yankee round their fingers; and who, in point of fact, have done so to an almost incredible extent. In justice to the New England States we admit that most of the operators are emigrants from the land of pumpkin pies, who having found that paradise too circumscribed for their genius, have

sought its expansion amidst the prairies of the West. "We have every reason to believe that thousands of the citizens of the New England States have been taken in by the land and railroad companies of Kansas, Wisconsin, Iowa, &c. Their stock is found in almost every farm house-their bonds in every village. The plan of operations adopted by the speculatior was beautifully simple, and easy to carry out. Agents were sent to the East to describe, in glowing colors, the properity of the West. Chicago was an instance of the beneficial effects of railroad communication. A thousand Chicagoes were in embryo, and it was fortunate for the people of the East that they had thus an opportunity to receive some of the golden fruit. Then, again it was necessary to check the progress of the slaveholder, and this could best be done by building railroads, and thus opening the country for settlement. The ministers, too were told that whilst all this temporary prosperity existed, there was a woful lack of religous feeling; there were few churches, and no dependence upon stated preaching. Here was on ample field; but shepherds are wanting. Thus railroads, freedom and the gospel are beautifully mixed up, the result was that every man who had a dollar laid by felt that he was not only assisting humanity and religion, but bettering himself, by an investment in the 'West.' This has been the true secret of the Kansas fever, and it is easy to see that its collapse is a necessary and natural result, buying experience at the expense of ruin to all the dupes who have been shricking for freedom, and hoping, at the same time, that it might

bring in a handsome dividend. "It is exceedingly doubtful if even the present warning-severe as it will be-will prevent a repetition of the same game whenever it can be played. It is not the first time that 'stated preaching' has been lugged in to help to bolster up a stock speculation, and it is expecting too much to imagine the race of dupes is dying out. The Kansas fever and Western railroad bubbles simply mark another lustre in the commercial history of this country."

SIMPLICITY OF ENGLISH DRESS .- In the families of many of the nobility and gentry of England, pos-sessing an annual income which of itself would be an ample fortune, there is greater economy of dress, and more simplicity in the furnishing of the dwelling, than there is in many of the houses of our citizens, who are barely able to supply the wants of their families by the closest attention to their business. A friend of ours, who sojourned, not long since, several months in the vicinity of some of the wealthy landed aristocracy of England, whose ample rent-rolls would have warranted a high style of fashion, was surprised at the simplicity of manners practiced.-Servants were much more numerous than with us, but the ladies made more account of one silk dress, then would be thought here of a dozen. They were generally clothed in good substantial stuffs, and a display of fine clothing and jewelry was reserved for great occasions. The furniture of the mansions, instead of being turned out of doors every few years, for new and fashionable styles, was the same which the ancestors of the families for several generations had possessed-in substantial and excellent preservation, but plain and without any pretensions to elegance. Even the carpets, on many suits of parlors, had been on the floors for fifty years, and were expected to do service for another half century. With us how different is the state of things! We are wasting an amount of wealth in this country, on show and fashion, which, if rightly applied, would renovate the condition of the whole population of the world, and Christianize, civilize and educate all

mankink .- Calender. CELEBRATION OF THE BATTLE OF KING'S MOUNTAIN. -A celebration of this interesting occasion will take place during the week, commencing October 1th, 1857, by the Officers and Cadets of the King's Mountain Military School, who will encamp near the

town of Yorkville. Wm Gilmore Simms, LL.D., will, during the week, deliver a course of Lectures, and on the Anniversary, wil deliver an Address. This day will be celebrated

with appropriate ceremonies. patrons of this School : the Officers of the 34th and 46th Regiments; the Masonic, Odd Fellows and Temperance bodies; the Ladies and Gentlemen generally of the District, and all those interested in the perpetuation of a day held dear to the memory of every patriot, are respectfully invited to participate. A programme will be published next week. - Yorkville Enquirer.

WHERE THE TOBACCO AND CIGARS COME FROM .-The whole number of cigars exported from Havana, up to the 15th ultimo, the present year was 94,985-000 of which 26,681,000 were cleared for this country ; 16,800,000 to Great Britain; 7,733,000 to Hamburg and Bremen; 9,628,000 to France, 8,130,000 to Spain. The exports of tobacco amounted to 1,180,345 pounds, of which 528,636 pounds was cleared for this country.

APPREHENDED .- We learn that one of the two Everetts, who were convicted of an attempt to murder P. McGowan, Esq., Mail Agent, but escaped from Halifax jail, before the expiration of thair term of imprisonment, has been retaken in Tennessee, and recommitted to his old quarters. The other is still at liberty .- War. News.